and rabbit rearing, off campus training to grow vegetables in backyard, mushroom culture preparation of nutritious dishes.

Creation of jobs

2489. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of jobs created in public sector and organized public sector in the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number of persons who lost their jobs due to retrenchment, implementation of policy of privatization, liberalization and globalization; and

(c) the strategies Government have adopted to tackle the unemployment crisis in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHAR RAO): (a) Estimated employment in the public and private organised sector (covers all establishments in the public sector irrespective of their size and non agricultural establishments in the private sector with 10 or more workers) as on March 2001, 2002 and 2003 based on Employment Market Information Programme of Directorate General of Employment & Training, was as given below:—

Year	Employment as on 31st March (in lakhs)		
	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
2001	191.38	86.52	277.89
2002	187.73	84.32	272.06
2003	185.80	84.21	270.00

(b) As per the provisional information available, number of persons affected due to retrenchment during the year 2005 (January-September) was around 1911.

(c) Government have fixed a target of creation of around 5 crore employment opportunities during the Tenth Plan in the normal growth process as well as through special employment generation programmes. Various Ministries/Departments of Central as well as State Governments are implementing various schemes to generate employment opportunities. Some of the special employment generation schemes implemented by

the Central Government include Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana, Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana, Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana, Rural Employment Generation Programme and National Food for Work Programme.

Besides, Government have passed the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 which aims at enhancing the livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to each rural households.

Employment Generation Policies

2490. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the latest report of National Sample Survey Organisation unemployment rate in urban areas is 53 as against 23 in the rural areas per 1000;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government are formulating various policies for employment generation in the urban and rural areas to reduce unemployment rate; and

(c) if so, the details of the action plan?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHAR RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. These estimates are based on the thin sample survey carried out by National Sample Survey Organisation during January-June 2004 and results published in the Report titled "Employment & Unemployment Situation in India, January—June, 2004" in November 2005.

(b) and (c) Government have fixed a target of creation of around 5 crore employment opportunities during the Tenth Plan in the normal growth process as well as through special employment generation programmes. Various Ministries/Departments of Central as well as State Governments are implementing various schemes to generate employment opportunities. Some of the Special employment generation schemes implemented by the Central Government include Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana, Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana, Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana, Rural Employment Generation Programme and National Food for Work Programme.